

Forty-Eighth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1865.

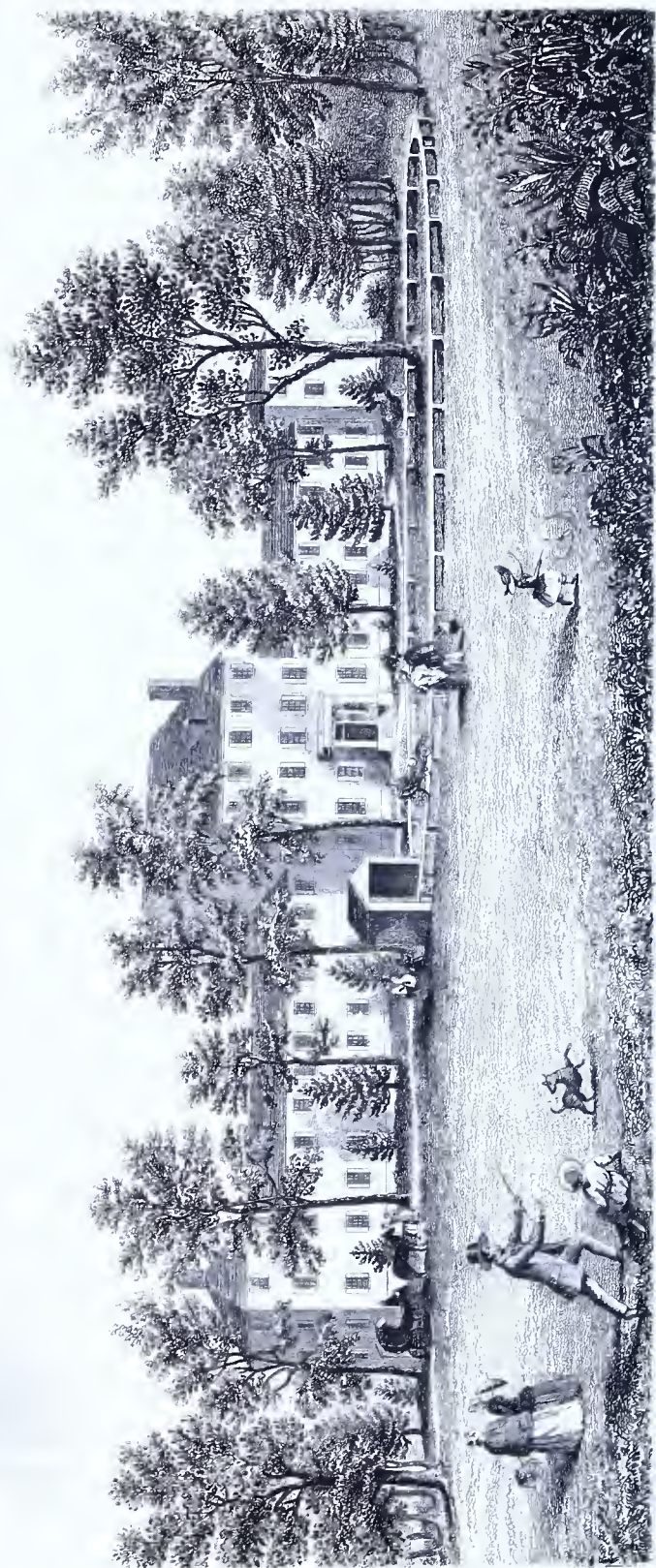
PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner of Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1865.



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AS APPEARED IN 1830. (FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. STODOLSKY.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AS APPEARED IN 1830.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE duty again devolves on the Superintendent in compliance with the rules, of presenting to the Managers his Annual Report of the condition and operations of the Asylum during the past year.

At the date of the last Annual Report, there were 63 patients in the Institution, and 25 have been received since, making a total of 88, who have been under care during the year. The greatest number in House at any time was 73, the smallest 63, and the average monthly number was about 68.

Of the 88 patients who have resided in the Institution during the year, 8 have died, and 14 have been discharged, leaving 66 in the House at the present time; 30 of whom are men, and 36 women.

Of the 14 patients discharged, 1 man and 6 women were restored, 1 man and 1 woman were much improved, 2 women were improved, and 3 women were stationary.

Of those restored 2 were under care less than three months, 4 from three to six months, and 1 from six to twelve months; and the average duration of treat-

ment in the whole number restored was one hundred and forty-six days.

Twenty-three cases, 18 of which were recent, and 5 were chronic, have been under special curative treatment during the past twelve months. Of the recent cases, 9 have been discharged, 2 have died, and 7 remain under treatment. Of the 9 recent cases discharged 7 were restored, and 2 were much improved. Of the 7 recent cases remaining under treatment all are improved, and the prospect of recovery is favorable in all except 2. Of the chronic cases 1 died, and 1 was discharged improved, and 3 remain in the House, 2 of whom are restored, and 1 is much improved.

General Results.—During the past year the average number of patients has been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Institution. Owing, however, to the small number of recent cases under treatment, the number of patients restored has not been so large as in some previous years. Yet it is a satisfaction to know that the Asylum has been occupied to the extent of its capacity, and has been the means of affording relief to so large a number whose cases were of long duration, and of such a character as to leave no hope of recovery. Two of the recent cases restored were of such severity as to require constant attention during day and night for several weeks after admission, and whose lives, under Providence, were in all probability saved by an early resort to the Asylum. One case of chronic Insanity,

which had been under care for about eight years without much benefit, after a gradual improvement extending over nearly a year, now appears to be fully restored, and has remained voluntarily in the Institution for several months, for the purpose of testing the permanency of her recovery.

With the exception of a few weeks during the unusually dry and hot summer of the past year, when affections of the bowels prevailed to a considerable extent, the general health of the patients has been satisfactory throughout the year. Though the number of deaths has been above the usual average, the result has been owing to a gradual decline of the health of a number of patients who had been long residents in the Asylum, and not to any special cause of mortality confined to the year itself. Of the eight deaths that occurred two were of men and six were of women ; two were of Pulmonary Consumption, one of acute Bronchitis, one of Congestion of the Brain, one of Epilepsy, one of Erysipelas, one of Enteritis, and one was caused by injuries received in a fall while attempting to escape from the Asylum. Three had resided less than a year in the Institution, three between five and ten years, one twelve years, and one had made her home here for about eighteen years. One was between thirty and forty years of age, one between forty and fifty, four between fifty and sixty, one between sixty and seventy, and one between seventy and eighty years of age.

Importance of Early Treatment of Insanity.—It seems needful occasionally to impress upon the minds of those interested in the subject of Insanity, the advantages of an early resort to Hospital treatment before the disease becomes so firmly fixed as to be beyond the reach of remedies. There is no fact in connection with the disease that has been more clearly proved by the experience of all Institutions for the Insane, than that of its curability in a large majority of cases, provided it is subjected to treatment in its early stages, and of its tendency to become incurable after it has continued for a considerable length of time. Yet in many cases this important point seems to be entirely overlooked, and patients are allowed to remain at home while but little is done for their restoration until the most favorable time for the treatment of the disease is allowed to pass away unimproved. Many persons seem reluctant to believe that medicine can minister relief to a mind diseased, and are much more disposed to regard Institutions for the Insane merely as places of confinement and safe-keeping, than to consider them as they really are Hospitals for the recovery and cure of their patients. This is only one of the forms under which the ancient ignorance of every thing connected with the true nature of Insanity still continues to be manifested, to the great injury of this much neglected class of our afflicted fellow-creatures, and which makes it incumbent on all who wish to elevate their condition, to allow no suitable opportunity to pass without attempting to inculcate more correct ideas on the subject. Amongst those who are unaccustomed

to intercourse with the Insane, there are, perhaps, but few who do not feel an instinctive repugnance to the idea of any association with them, and who have not pictured to themselves, or seen described by writers of works of fiction, the horrors of those abodes of misery, as they imagine, in which so many of the Insane are compelled to pass their lives. When the question of making provision for an Insane relative or friend comes home to one entertaining such incorrect views, the dreaded alternative of being obliged to resort to an Asylum is resisted almost to the last extremity. It may indeed be considered a happy circumstance when the violence of the attack is such as to leave no choice of delay, and to compel a resort to the Asylum in the first stages of the disease, since many such cases are, doubtless, restored to reason, which under a milder form would have been deprived of the benefits of early treatment.

There is another cause for the failure to place the Insane promptly under treatment which is to be found in the limited pecuniary resources of many who are thus afflicted, and the want of any provision either by private liberality or by State bounty for their relief. There is no portion of the community upon which Insanity falls with greater hardship than upon that industrious middle class, whose daily exertions while in health, are sufficient to provide for them an abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, but whose expenses are at once greatly increased when so serious a disease as Insanity visits a family, and there is no class of the Insane for whose relief

special provision is more urgently needed than for this. The limited funds of the Asylum have been used for the benefit of such cases, but a much larger amount than has yet been placed at its disposal could be thus profitably employed for the relief and assistance of a worthy class, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and suffering.

Premature Removals.—The same reasons which induce delay in resorting to early treatment, are also effectual in many cases in causing the removal of patients from the Institution before they have had time to receive the full benefit of Hospital treatment. The accounts by half cured patients of scenes of suffering which they have witnessed, and of the painful and injurious impressions thus made upon them, and of their subjection to unnecessary confinement and restraint too often fall in with the preconceived ideas of the friends, and are thus made the excuse for their removal, perhaps, at the most critical period of the disease, when the recovery of the patient may depend on a few weeks longer continuance of the treatment. In other cases, the patients are removed in consequence of the inability of their friends to provide the means for the continued payment of their expenses, at the risk of losing all the benefit they have received. Happily, however, in such cases, the improvement commenced at the Asylum sometimes continues after the patient is removed, until recovery is complete.

Statistics.—The principal facts which go to make up the history of the cases of Insanity which have been under treatment in the Asylum have again been tabulated, and are presented in the usual form. These statistics include all the cases that have been admitted since the opening of the Institution—though some of the facts relating to a portion of the cases cannot be furnished, the records in regard to them being incomplete. These facts have a certain scientific value, but as subjects of popular interest are of greater importance to those who, for the first time, are seeking information on the subject of Insanity, and for whose benefit these reports are chiefly intended.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of patients of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number who have been admitted since the opening of the Institution.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Discharged—Restored, - -	348	326	674
“ Much improved, - -	60	61	121
“ Improved, - -	90	93	183
“ Stationary, - -	121	127	248
“ Died, - -	110	103	213
Remaining, - - -	30	36	66
Total, - - -	759	746	1,505

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,505 cases as far as recorded.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Less than one year, - -	435	420	855
From 1 to 5 years, - -	193	198	391
“ 5 “ 10 “ - -	45	47	92
“ 10 “ 20 “ - -	33	28	61
“ 20 “ 30 “ - -	18	18	36
“ 30 “ 40 “ - -	0	9	9
“ 40 “ 50 “ - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - -	759	746	1,505

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state as far as recorded in 1,505 cases.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Single, - - - -	383	328	711
Married, - - - -	256	276	532
Widowers and Widows, - -	34	77	111
Unknown, - - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	759	746	1,505

TABLE IV.—Showing the age of 1,505 patients at the time of admission.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Under 20 years, - - -	45	58	103
From 20 to 30, - - -	234	205	439
“ 30 “ 40, - - -	179	158	337
“ 40 “ 50, - - -	117	147	264
“ 50 “ 60, - - -	105	99	204
“ 60 “ 70, - - -	55	50	105
“ 70 “ 80, - - -	21	18	39
“ 80 “ 90, - - -	3	10	13
“ 90 “ 100, - - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	759	746	1,505

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,505 patients.

Pennsylvania, - - -	1,057	<i>Brought forward,</i> -	1,483
New Jersey, - - -	217	Canada, - - -	5
Maryland, - - -	66	Alabama, - - -	3
Delaware, - - -	39	Louisiana, - - -	3
New-York, - - -	31	District of Columbia,	2
North Carolina, - -	20	West Indies, - - -	2
Virginia, - - -	18	South Carolina, - -	2
Massachusetts, - -	13	Georgia, - - -	2
Ohio, - - -	10	Florida, - - -	1
Missouri, - - -	4	Michigan, - - -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	California, - - -	1
Indiana, - - -	4		
<i>Carried forward,</i> -	1,483	Total, - - -	1,505

TABLE VI.—Showing the number and per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - - -	854	651	1,505
“ Restored, - - -	574	100	674
Per centage Restored, - - -	67.21	15.37	44.12

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 759 male patients as far as recorded.

Farmers, 186	<i>Brought forward, 421</i>	<i>Brought forward, 464</i>
Merchants, 41	Tailors, 4	Dyer, 1
Clerks, 42	Cabinet-makers, 3	Carman, 1
Tanners & Curriers, 22	Shoemakers, 4	Brewer, 1
Physicians, 14	Brokers, 3	Overseer, 1
Teachers, 13	Laborers, 3	Plasterer, 1
Carpenters, 11	Publishers, 2	Tinman, 1
Lawyers, 9	Machinists, 2	Gardener, 1
Students, 11	Dentists, 2	Confectioner, 1
Manufacturers, 8	Navy Officers, 2	Segar-maker, 1
Druggists, 9	Silversmiths, 2	Gold-beater, 1
Inn-keepers, 6	Millers, 3	Hatter, 1
Blacksmiths, 7	Bricklayers, 2	Whip-maker, 1
Masons, 7	Coopers, 2	Livery-stablekeeper, 1
Operatives, 6	Engineer, 1	Wheelwright, 1
Artists, 4	Watch-maker, 1	Contractor, 1
Printers, 4	Potter, 1	Sexton, 1
Sailors, 4	Shop-keeper, 1	Bookbinder, 1
Butchers, 4	Coach-trimmer, 1	Watchcase-maker, 1
Clergymen, 3	Cashier of Bank, 1	None, 18
Planters, 3	Saddler, 1	Unrecorded, 259
Jewellers, 3	Engraver, 1	
Painters, 4	Brush-maker, 1	Total, 759
<i>Carried forward, 421</i>	<i>Carried forward, 464</i>	

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 601 cases.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Ill-health, - - - -	45	86	133
Intemperance, - - - -	76	1	77
Domestic trouble, - - - -	17	67	84
Puerperal, - - - -	0	35	35
Loss of property, - - - -	25	3	28
Excitement about religion, - - - -	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain, - - - -	19	7	26
Anxiety, - - - -	15	13	28
Disappointment, - - - -	6	18	24
Masturbation, - - - -	19	2	21
Epilepsy, - - - -	14	8	22
Grief, - - - -	3	16	19
Over-exertion, - - - -	7	10	17
Abuse of opium, - - - -	2	7	9
Blow on the head, - - - -	6	0	6
Fear, - - - -	3	3	6
Old age, - - - -	3	4	7
Jealousy, - - - -	2	3	5
Excessive study, - - - -	2	1	3
Sudden wealth, - - - -	1	2	3
Insolation, - - - -	2	1	3
Syphilis, - - - -	2	1	3
Hardship and exposure, - - - -	4	0	4
Nostalgia, - - - -	1	2	3
Use of tobacco, - - - -	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer, - - - -	1	0	1
Poison of lead, - - - -	1	0	1
Paronychia, - - - -	0	1	1
Spiritualism, - - - -	2	1	3
Chorea, - - - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	284	317	601

Employment and Exercise.—To assimilate as nearly as practicable the condition of the Insane to that of persons in sound health of body and mind, and in cases which cannot be restored, to employ their remaining faculties in the most rational way possible, are among the principal objects of Asylum treatment. To imbue them with feelings of self-respect, in the exercise of which they may be stimulated to make use of their energies for their own and the benefit of others, is one of the most important points to be kept in view in the moral treatment of the Insane. Nothing is better calculated to promote these ends than occupation in some useful employment which shall afford that amount of bodily exercise which is essential to the maintenance of the physical health, and at the same time give them the grateful consciousness, infirm and afflicted as many of them feel themselves to be, that they are still capable of doing something useful. Those who have been brought up to mechanical trades may be employed accordingly ; but the cultivation of the soil being the most natural pursuit of man, seems to be that also to which the energies of the Insane can be most readily and profitably directed.

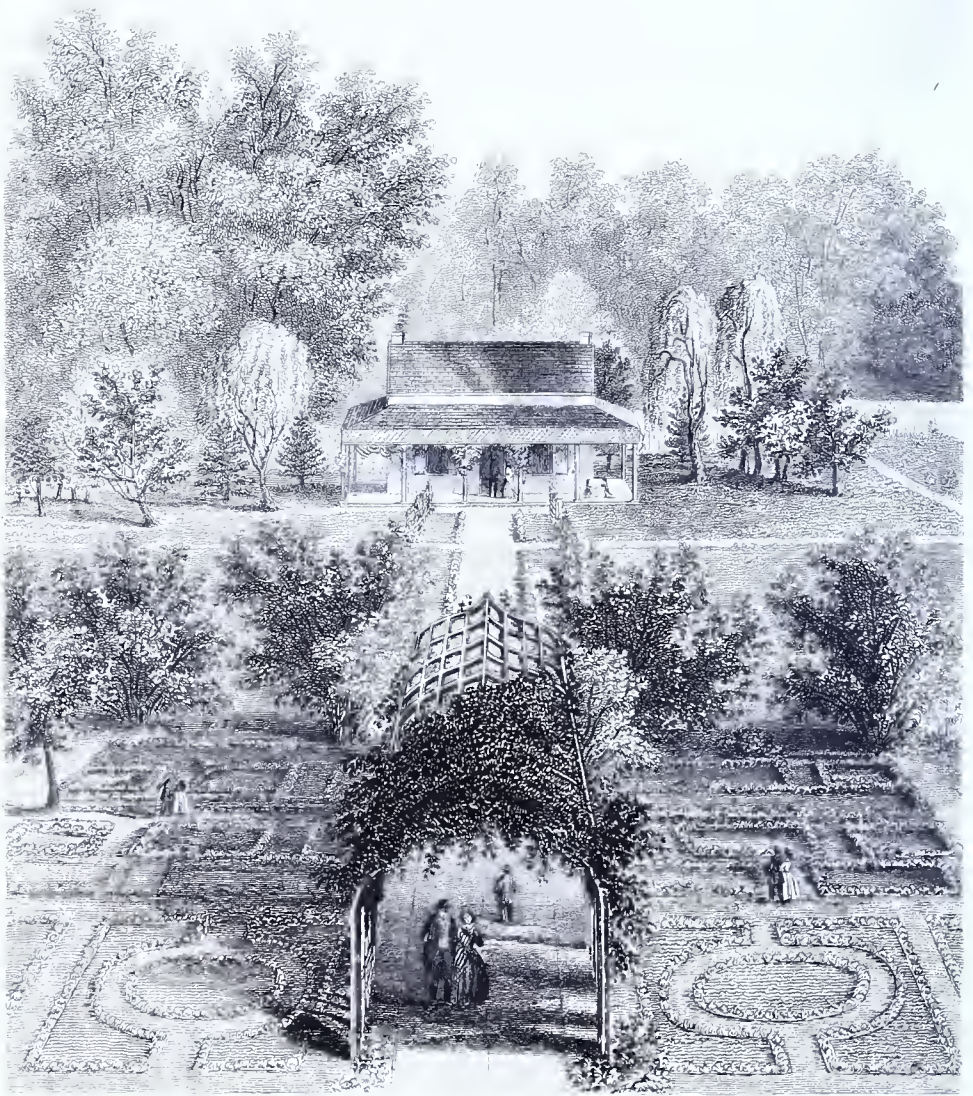
During the past year our patients have partaken freely of the advantages which our location affords for this kind of occupation. After the comparative inaction of the winter, as soon as the opening spring permits, the opportunities afforded are seized upon with avidity by our male patients, a number of whom, in charge of an attendant, are employed a portion of

each day in clearing off the winter's accumulation of litter from the walks and grounds, in digging up the garden or in assisting the farmer in the planting of the crops; while the women also greatly enjoy their walks through the extensive grounds which the opening of the wild flowers and the arrival of the feathered songsters contribute to render more attractive. The grounds which are thus appropriated for the daily exercise of the patients, with the flower and vegetable garden to which they have daily access, contain about thirty acres of land, and are used by all classes of the patients, and by both sexes, at different hours of the day. The yards attached to the wings, and which were originally designed for exercising ground, are comparatively little used, especially by the female patients, and two of these enclosures connected with the wards for the most excited class of male and female patients respectively, have within the last two or three years been converted into flower gardens which have afforded much gratification to the patients. That on the female side of the house has been made chiefly by the taste and industry of the attendants assisted by some of the patients under their care.

The labor performed by the patients is of comparatively little value as a source of profit to the Institution. The effect of neatness in the keeping of the grounds which are thus, perhaps, preserved in better order than they might otherwise be, is undoubtedly a benefit to all the patients; and their labor in this way contributes to the general welfare, but the great

advantage is to the workers themselves, who are thus brought gradually to take an interest in the Institution, and to consider themselves as it were a part of it, and thus feel more at home than they would otherwise do. Some of them greatly prize the privilege of out-door work, and are discontented without it. One man, who at first, for a long time, could not be induced to employ himself, and who would seize every opportunity to elope, has gradually become a steady worker, and has really become attached to the Institution, and never attempts to escape though he has daily opportunities of doing so.

Occupation is found no less useful for the female patients, who have been employed as in former years in sewing, knitting, and quilting, and besides assisting in making their own dresses, and the sheets, towels, pillow-cases, &c., necessary for the use of the Institution, have taken great interest in the preparation of articles of clothing for the Freedmen's Association of this city. Two hundred and four garments have been made in this way during the past year, and the labor of our afflicted inmates has thus been made to contribute to the relief of those more destitute than themselves. Some of the women also consider it a privilege to be permitted to assist the attendants in the performance of various household duties. Though the occupations of the female patients are carried on in all the wards, and in none to more benefit and general satisfaction than in that for the most excited class; a large room in the third story of the centre building has been set apart for the





use of the convalescent and quiet, where under the care of an attendant specially charged with the occupation and entertainment of this class, they pass the time engaged in their various employments. This room is handsomely furnished with a small library of its own, a beautiful case of stuffed birds, pictures, stereoscopes, and other objects of interest.

Within doors, in addition to other means provided for their entertainment, the patients have been furnished with books and newspapers, by the reading of which they have been fully informed of the great events daily transpiring around us. The news of the day is eagerly sought after by the most intelligent class of the patients, and the mental aliment derived from the daily, weekly, and illustrated papers which are freely furnished them, is received with great satisfaction. One person who had formerly been engaged in an extensive business in a large city, but who for two or three years had fallen into a state of great mental depression, and ceased to take any interest in his former pursuits, soon after coming here began to employ himself with this kind of reading, and by degrees found his mind awakened to an interest in the affairs of his country, and at length was enabled in great measure to master his depression and to take a more correct view of his own mental condition.

The Library has been resorted to daily throughout the year, except on the first day of the week, by the patients of both sexes at different hours. The Lectures

and Magic Lantern Exhibitions have been under the care of the Apothecary, John C. Hall, whose efforts to make them entertaining and attractive to the patients have been very satisfactory.

It would show a radical defect in the great system of Hospital treatment of the Insane, if it failed to make those who are its objects comfortable and contented with their lot; and no better proof could be furnished of its adaptation to the wants of the Insane than to see the inmates of such Institutions satisfied with their condition, and preferring it even to remaining with their friends. That this is the case with a great majority of those who are thus provided for, I believe, will be proved by the experience of all well conducted institutions of the kind. With the exception of a small number of patients whose disease is manifested chiefly by an unhappy and discontented spirit which can be satisfied nowhere, the general feeling among the inmates of the Asylum has been that of contentment and satisfaction. Those who have themselves experienced the benefits of Hospital treatment can best appreciate them, and instances are by no means rare of patients who have been under the care of the Asylum, coming voluntarily to seek its assistance in a second attack. Patients on recovering often leave its shelter with evident feelings of regret, and some not restored, whose friends have wished to remove them, have manifested great reluctance on leaving, or have even positively refused to go. Others, who from sudden impulse have seized upon an opportunity for making their escape, on second thought, or after a brief

experience of the difficulties they have encountered in the outside world, have returned voluntarily to our care.

Repairs and Improvements.—For the purpose of extending and improving the accommodations for male patients, a new stairway was opened from the second story of the men's wing to the third story of the centre building, so as to give access to the large rooms on the third floor directly from the wing without the necessity of using the stairs in the centre. By this means one large room, twenty-two feet square, has been added to the apartments for men, and another of the same size with a small one partitioned off from one side, for the use of an attendant, can be added at any time when it may be needed. By the use of this stairway these rooms can now be occupied by male patients, without interfering in any way with the use of other rooms on the same floor, which are used by females. Some alterations have also been made in the hall of the third story centre, which were rendered necessary by the introduction of the stairs, but which have added to the quiet and comfort of the rooms occupied by the patients without at all impairing the symmetry of the hall. The drainage of the Institution has been improved by the addition to the main drain of three hundred feet of terra cotta pipe, six inches in diameter, and of about one hundred feet of smaller size, to carry off the surplus water from the engine room in the basement of the wash-house. On the little brook which rises near the western extremity of the Asylum building, above the point at which the drains

empty, a substantial dam has been constructed for the greater convenience of filling the ice-house, for which we have heretofore been obliged to haul the ice from a distance of more than half a mile.

Conclusion.—When we take into account the great increase in the cost of living, it is a cause of satisfaction that we have been able to conduct the Institution for the benefit of its afflicted inmates without the curtailment of any of their previous comforts and privileges, and without a greater pecuniary loss than the state of the accounts will show. This result is in great measure owing to the generous response of the friends of the patients to our representations of the embarrassment that would be likely to ensue from a continuance of the former rates of board, and to their general willingness to consent to a higher charge. Though this change was made at the commencement of the past year, before the increase in our daily expenses had reached its highest point, and is probably less than it would have been if it had been deferred a little later; yet it has been a substantial help, and has relieved the Institution from the necessity of going deeply in debt, and thus diminishing its means of present and future usefulness.

Hoping that these means may be largely augmented, and that the benefits of the Institution may be thus more extensively diffused, and with earnest desires that the blessing of Providence may continue to rest upon it, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M.D.

Philadelphia, Third month 1st, 1865.

Forty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Managers of the Asylum is herewith presented to the contributors, together with that of the Superintendent, to which attention is more especially directed for information respecting the present condition of the Institution and its operations during the past year.

At the date of our last Report there were sixty-three patients under care; since which time twenty-five have been admitted, making the whole number for the year eighty-eight: Of these fourteen have been discharged, and eight have died, leaving sixty-six in the Institution on the 1st inst. Of those discharged during the year, seven are restored, two were much improved, two were improved, and three are stationary; and of those remaining, two are restored, twelve are improved, two are much improved, and fifty remain nearly stationary.

The comfort and general physical condition of the patients during the past year, have been quite equal to that of former periods, and their treatment it is believed has been quite as successful in results. Weekly visits to the Institution by some of our number have been regularly made, affording ample opportunities for inspecting the different wards, the condition of the patients and the house, and of conferring with the Superintendent on the general management of the concern. Efforts to raise the board of patients to a price commensurate with the increased cost of provisions and labor, have been attended with partial success, but considerable loss has been sustained by our inability to collect dues from some residing in the insurrectionary States.

The products of the farm have been 407 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of corn, 70 bushels of wheat, 108 bushels of turnips, 33 loads of hay, 1443 pounds of pork, also milk, poultry and eggs; and produce has been sold amounting to \$200 45. The garden has afforded a good supply of vegetables. An opportunity occurring to secure, at a moderate cost, a strip of land containing about ten acres immediately adjoining the Asylum property, it was thought desirable to do so, not only with a view to its control, but also as affording more ground for pasturage.

The Treasurer's annual account exhibits a balance of \$947 86 due to him on general account, and a balance of \$460 06 due the Institution on the aggregate of the trust accounts. The total receipts have

amounted to \$25,208 04, and the payments to \$26,703 85. A legacy of \$1,000, left by our esteemed friend, Townsend Sharpless, has been received from his executors and invested; the interest thereof to be applied to furnishing patients with clothing agreeably to the terms of his will.

The afflicting bereavement which befell our Superintendent in the loss of his wife in the ninth month last, seemed to be the occasion of imposing other duties upon our excellent matron, Margaret H. Worthington, and much as they regretted to part with her valuable services, the Managers accepted her resignation. Her place is now acceptably filled by our friend Rachel S. Craft, who with her husband, we have reason to think will prove valuable aids in the care and oversight of the family.

The Managers are particularly desirous that efforts to raise an adequate permanent fund as authorized at the last meeting of the Contributors should be prosecuted to a final success; and do earnestly appeal to all who feel interested that this beneficent Institution should accomplish its full measure of usefulness, not only to contribute themselves so far as lies in their power, but influence others in furthering the object in view. They are aware of the many calls that are almost daily made upon the charitable; and in the rapidly increasing number of worthy objects appealing for help, it is feared their novelty shuts out from the view of some, that class of our afflicted fellow-creatures for whom we speak, and

whose claim upon our sympathies is in no wise lessened by its being so continually before us, but rather increases with a fuller knowledge of that which adds to their comfort and improvement.

We plead for a class, many of whom are helpless, destitute of means, and having the strongest claims upon our sympathies; and for some, who, without proper care, must ever remain in darkness, but with judicious treatment may be restored to family and friends and to usefulness. Experience in the treatment of the Insane has greatly increased our knowledge of their requirements, and we ask that every friend of the Asylum may give according to his means, for the benefit of the Institution. Remembering that, as our needs have been made known, aid has from time to time been promptly extended by the friends of the Asylum, we again commend it to their consideration, trusting that the blessing and favor of a kind Providence will still rest upon our labors.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Managers.

CHARLES ELLIS,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third month 13th, 1865.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.

Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street, and No. 637 Market Street.

Jeremiah Hacker, No. 316 South Fourth Street.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street, and No. 26 South Third Street.

Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street, and No. 117 Chestnut Street.

John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 321 North Front Street.

John Carter, No. 329 South Twelfth Street.

John M. Whittall, No. 1317 Filbert Street, and No. 410 Race Street.

Mark Balderston, No. 320 North Sixth Street, and No. 1103 Wood Street.

Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.

Wistar Morris, No. 209 South Third Street.

Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)

Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market Street.

Nathan Hilles, Frankford.

David Scull, No. 815 Arch Street, and No. 125 Market Street.

William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.

William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.

Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.

Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon St., and 472 North Third Street.

Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF
PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from some respectable physician, accompanied by a request from a guardian, near relative, or friend, that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physician's Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

HAVING on the day of mo. 18 , examined
of aged years, I hereby certify from
my own knowledge, that is in a state of insanity, and
proper to be received into a house provided for the relief of persons of
that description.

I further certify, that the Answers annexed to the following Questions are correct, as far as I can judge.

Physician.

* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physician, to furnish full and explicit Answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity?—When and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

4. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Had the patient previously been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease; or, had he or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been employed; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

REQUEST.

Request that _____ who is
in a state of insanity, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum
for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their reason."

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of _____
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the
use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally
engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for _____
use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to _____ Superintend-
ent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week, for _____ board; and not less than four weeks' board
to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be
continued until _____ shall be regularly discharged; and to make
compensation for all damages done by _____ to the glass, bedding, or
furniture, and to cause _____ to be removed when discharged;—but if
taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Super-

intendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS.

(L. s.)

(L. s.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of _____ in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) _____ together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1865—66.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

<i>From 3d month 15th to 4th month 10th.</i>	{ Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
<i>" 4th month 10th to 5th month 8th.</i>	{ Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Wistar Morris.
<i>" 5th month 8th to 6th month 12th.</i>	{ William B. Cooper, Wistar Morris, Samuel Bettie.
<i>" 6th month 12th to 7th month 10th.</i>	{ Samuel Bettie, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
<i>" 7th month 10th to 8th month 14th.</i>	{ Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, David Scull.
<i>" 8th month 14th to 9th month 11th.</i>	{ David Scull, Jeremiah Hacker, John Carter.
<i>" 9th month 11th to 10th month 9th.</i>	{ Jeremiah Hacker, John Carter, John C. Allen.
<i>" 10th month 9th to 11th month 13th.</i>	{ John C. Allen, William Bettie, John M. Whitall.
<i>" 11th month 13th to 12th month 11th.</i>	{ William Bettie, John M. Whitall, Mark Balderston.
<i>" 12th month 11th to 1st month 8th, 1866.</i>	{ Mark Balderston, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
<i>" 1st month 8th to 2nd month 12th.</i>	{ Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
<i>" 2nd month 12th to 3d month 14th.</i>	{ Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.

